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foreign agriculture circular

horticultural products

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FHORT 6-83
June 1983

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS REVIEW

EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of horticultural products during April were $242 million, 7 percent above a year earlier. This marked the first time that monthly export value in fiscal year (FY) 1983 exceeded the corresponding period in FY 1982. The value of horticultural exports during the first 7 months of FY 1983 totaled $1.6 billion, $135 million less than in FY 1982.

The improved export performance in April was generated by a heavier movement of fresh fruit, particularly apples, oranges and grapefruit. Taiwan strengthened its position as the leading importer of U.S. apples with a six-fold increase in uptake during April 1983 compared to April 1982. Total apple shipments to Taiwan through April of FY 1983 were $26.4 million, 75 percent ahead of last year's pace. A noticeable jump in orange exports to Hong Kong was also registered in April. This was accompanied by a healthy increase in unit price as a result of the weather induced reduction in export availability in California. April grapefruit exports to Japan and France, our two key overseas markets for this commodity, were up 5,600 tons and 6,100 tons, respectively. The heavier volume more than compensated for a 5 percent slippage in export price from a year ago.

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures in this report, unless noted otherwise, are metric. One kilogram (kg)=2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton=2,204.6 lbs., 1 liter=0.2642 gallon, and 1 hectare=2.471 acres.

MARKET ACCESS AND OPPORTUNITIES

--Spain's labeling regulations for packaged foods have been modified to provide better information to consumers and to align them more closely with labeling regulations of the European Community. The toxic olive oil scandal, and related illnesses and death in 1981 and 1982, probably were also factors behind the modifications. The main provisions of the new labeling regulations are summarized below.

The following information, in Spanish, must be shown on labels: product name; ingredients; weight or volume; shelf life, except for fresh fruits and vegetables and wine; directions for preservation if applicable; identification of manufacturer, packer or importer; and country of origin. Outside containers must show the product or brand name, number and net contents inside the containers, and the name of the manufacturer or importer, if this information cannot be readily determined without opening the containers.

The minimum duration (shelf life) shall be expressed by "to be consumed preferably prior to..." followed by the day and month, in that order, for products with a shelf life less than three months, and the month and year in that order for products with a shelf life of three to eighteen months. Labels for products with a shelf life of more than eighteen months should include the phrase "To be consumed preferably before the end of...". Highly perishable products must show the words "Expiration Date" followed by the applicable day and month in that order.

All the dates involved (packing, minimum duration, and expiration) must be shown as follows: the day by the applicable digit or digits; the month by its name or by the first three letters or by two digits (from 01 through 12); the year, by four digits or by the last two digits.

--Non-alcoholic beer imported into the European Community is dutiable at a tariff rate of 15 percent, according to a recent decision by the EC Commission. Four EC member countries had argued for a tariff rate of 24 percent.

--Colombia has added additional products to the list of items subject to the prior approval system for imports (Horticultural Products Review, October 1982). Horticultural products added are vegetables for planting, brined olives, brined capers, and other brined vegetables, wine, cognac, brandy and similar alcoholic beverages, and concentrated extracts for the manufacture of beverages.

--The following seed potato varieties may now be imported into Venezuela without testing prior to importation: Sebago, Kennebec, Red Pontiac, and Norchip. Venezuelan authorities had previously required that all seed potato varieties from the United States be tested and approved by the National Fund for Agricultural Research (FONAIA) prior to importation.

--The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), has agreed on common external tariffs within the range of 4 to 10 percent for its member countries. Countries on the Arabian Peninsula, including Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, are members of the council. The new common tariff rates will be phased in over a five year period beginning September 1983. This means the end of duty-free entry for many products imported into Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Countries will be authorized to establish "infant industry" protective tariff rates of 20 percent. The GCC also agreed to convert the Saudi Arabian Standards Organization into a GCC-wide body and to set up a common customs data bank.

MARKET PROMOTION ACTIVITIES

--In East Berlin, a hotel menu promotion featuring U.S. products, U.S. product demonstrations, and agricultural symposia were jointly sponsored by the U.S. Agricultural Attache and AGENA, the agricultural import agent for the German Democratic Republic (GDR). The program ran from April 19 to April 22, 1983. Products featured at the menu promotion and demonstrations included U.S. citrus juices, wines, canned peaches and fruit cocktail. Citrus juices and wines were also featured at the symposia.

A good mix of end users, institutes, and importer organizations were present at the symposia. Restaurant guests responded favorably to the menu promotion and the restaurant management judged the activity to be a commercial success.

--The National Food and Agriculture Exposition, sponsored by the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA) in cooperation with FAS, was held May 17-19 in Atlanta, Georgia. This was the first national food show ever to take place in the United States. Over 400 U.S. firms and associations exhibited at the show, displaying their products to almost 1,000 foreign buyers from Japan, Taiwan, West Germany and elsewhere. The exhibitors included the Cling Peach Advisory Board, Western Growers Association, Sunkist, Ocean Spray Cranberries, Texas Citrus Exchange, the North American Blueberry Council, and the Oregon Department of Agriculture.

--The Centre, a major importer/wholesaler and retailer in Doha, Qatar, is sponsoring, in cooperation with FAS, a two week promotion in its store in Doha to feature U.S. foods. This event will take place in October 1983. Firms interested in participating should contact Mr. Bruce Salter, General Manager, The Center, P.O. Box 5316, Doha, the State of Qatar; telex 4620; telephone 321-790. Copies of correspondence concerning participation should be sent to Mr. Ted Horoschak, Agricultural Trade Officer, American Embassy Manama, FPO NY 09526. Samples and price lists can be sent air freight to Mr. Salter. All subsequent transactions will be on a commercial basis.

COMMODITY UPDATE

--An investigation into the probable economic effects of the termination of import relief on domestic producers of prepared or preserved mushrooms has been instituted by the International Trade Commission following the receipt of a petition filed by domestic producers. Import relief for U.S. producers of canned mushrooms in the form of increased duties has been in effect since November 1, 1980 and is scheduled to terminate on November 1, 1983.

In February, 1982, the President proclaimed certain prepared and preserved mushrooms exempt from the increased duties. These included specialty mushrooms valued at over $1.60/lb. and whole oriental mushrooms in retail-size containers. Imports of mushrooms under the exempt categories (TSUS 922.56) were expected to account for between 5 and 10 percent of total mushroom imports with Agaricus species, the dominant U.S. variety, constituting the bulk. However, between April, 1982, and March, 1983, 73 percent of canned mushroom imports (including straw mushrooms) entered under the 922.56 categories. These imports included 68 percent of imports from China, 72 percent of those from Taiwan and 82 percent of those from Hong Kong.

--An affirmative determination that canned mushrooms from China are being sold at less than fair value was announced on May 20 by the International Trade Administration of the Department of Commerce following its preliminary anti-dumping investigation. The estimated dumping margin ranged from 2.17 percent to 55.26 percent of the FOB value with a weighted average of 7.38 percent. A final determination will be made by August 1. (See Horticultural Products Review, Feb. 1983, page 5.)

--Severe drought in Bolivia has caused drastic shortages of potatoes--the staple food--and other major crops. The projected potato deficit is 533,000 metric tons or 70 percent of last season's production. Much of the shortfall will be met by relief shipments of grains.

--In Brazil, the orange crop being harvested in Sao Paulo State is estimated by the agricultural officer at 7.752 million tons (190 million 40.8 kilogram boxes), down nearly three percent from last year's harvest. Sao Paulo State in recent years has accounted for over three-fourths of Brazil's total crop. The number of bearing orange trees in Sao Paulo is estimated to be up three percent over last year. However, excessive rains and the late harvest of the 1982 crop has lowered yields for this season's harvest. Grower price negotiations for this season are nearing completion. In 1982, growers received an estimated $1.27 per 40.8 kilogram box, compared with the $2.12 received in 1981. A complete update report on Brazil and other important citrus producers in the Southern Hemisphere is scheduled for the July circular.

--French and Yugoslavian dried prune production in 1983--according to current indications--will fall short of the bumper 1982 crops now estimated at 32,000 tons and 27,327 tons, respectively. Smaller than anticipated fresh plum crops are expected to figure heavily in the decline. New crop production in France will be combined with projected carryover stocks of 9,000 tons as of August 31, 1983, 3,000 tons more than the 1982 carryover.

--New lemon reference prices have been prepared by the EC Commission for the 1983/84 season. The monthly average increase in the reference price over a year earlier is 15.1 percent in terms of European currency units (ECU). Whenever lemons are imported into the European Community at a price below the reference price, a countervailing charge is made. This charge equals the difference between the reference price and the entry price excluding the import duty. Monthly lemon reference prices for 1983/84 are shown below for the EC-9 and Greece converted to U.S. dollars at a rate of 1 ECU=$0.9155.

		EC-9	Greece
		Dollars per 100 kilos	
June	1983	35.00	31.85
July	1983	38.61	35.13
August	1983	40.08	36.47
September	1983	35.52	32.33
October	1983	30.97	28.19
November	1983	27.81	25.31
December	1983	28.58	26.01
January	1984	30.01	27.31
February	1984	28.31	25.76
March	1984	28.88	26.28
April	1984	29.34	26.71
May	1984	32.06	29.18

A reference price of $35.00 per 100 kilos is equal to $6.03 per 38 pound carton of fruit.

--Argentina has eliminated its 10-percent export tax on fresh apples and pears in response to pressure from the local fruit sector. The tax had been in effect since July, 1982.

The country exported an estimated 230,000 tons of apples and 630,000 tons of pears in 1982. Fresh apple exports are projected to drop during the current season because of reduced supplies, more stringent Brazilian import regulations, and limited European demand. Argentine pear exports during 1983 should increase slightly, given a reduced crop in Europe.

--U.S. imports of bananas during the first 3 months of 1983 were 647,464 metric tons, up 20 percent from the comparable period in 1982. Ecuador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Colombia and Guatemala are the major suppliers of bananas to the United States.

Despite windstorm damage to the banana crops in Guatemala and Honduras last March, U.S. imports from these countries during January-March increased by 57 percent and 9 percent, respectively. All other major suppliers, except Nicaragua, showed gains in shipments to the United States. Banana wholesale prices have risen significantly from around $11.00 per 40 pound box in May 1982 to about $14.75 per 40 pound box in May of 1983.

THE APPLE JUICE INDUSTRY OF ARGENTINA

Argentina is the foremost foreign supplier of imported concentrated apple juice (CAJ) to the United States. Although its share of U.S. imports has dropped as total U.S. imports increased, the growth of the Argentine industry has been remarkable.

Apple Production: Argentina's apple production is concentrated in Western Argentina, especially in the Rio Negro Valley, about 1,200 km (746 miles) southwest of Buenos Aires. The Province of Rio Negro contributes roughly 70 percent of the total crop, and the nearby provinces of Neuquen and Mendoza compose much of the balance. The combined production of the three areas is over 95 percent of the country's total, as can be seen in the following tabulation (data in metric tons 1/):

Province	1981	1982
Rio Negro....	648,200	576,000
Neuquen......	113,200	120,000
Mendoza......	116,200	82,500
Others.......	30,400	25,500
Total......	908,000	804,000

SOURCE: Argentina, Secretaria de Estado de Agricultura y Ganaderia.

Total Argentine apple production in 1983 is estimated at 730,000 tons. The production, processing and marketing of apples and other deciduous fruit dominate the provincial economies of Rio Negro and Neuquen which encompass the Rio Negro Valley producing area.

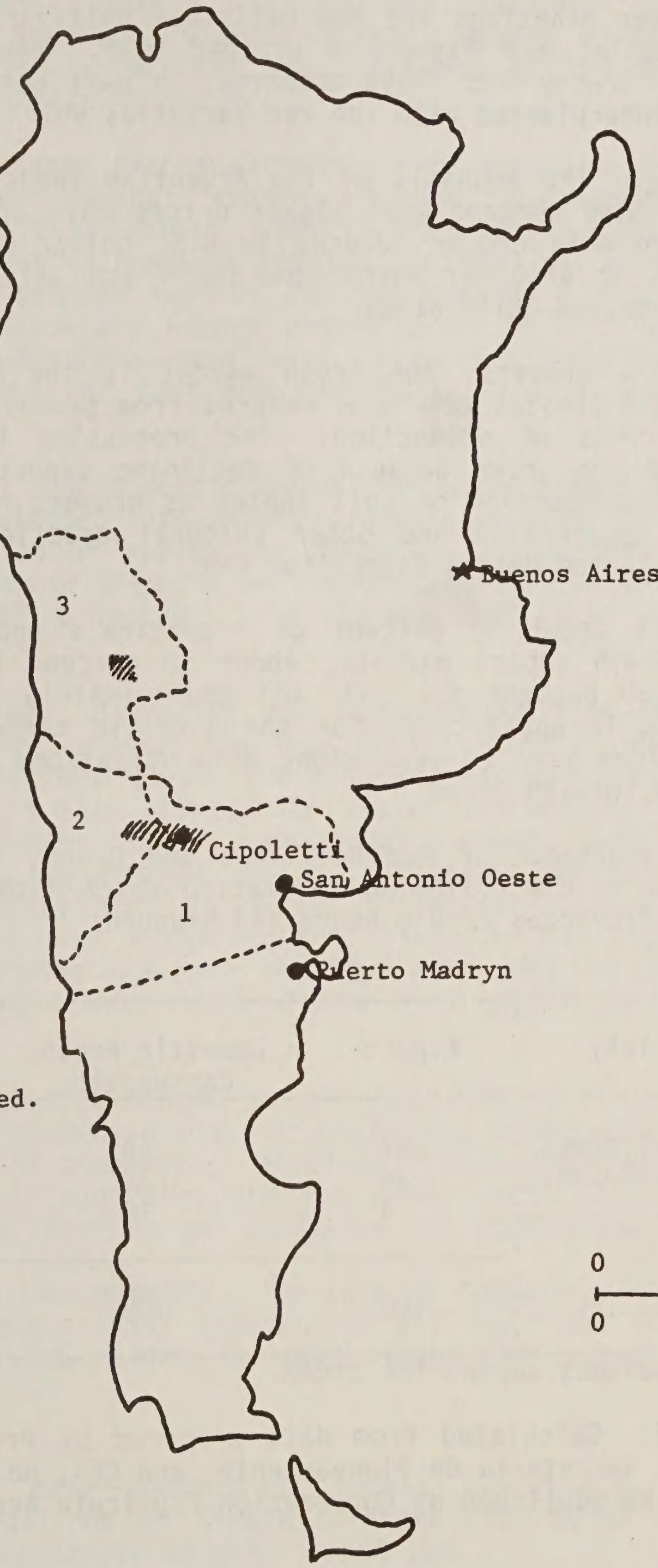
Apple production in Argentina has stabilized. Under optimum conditions the country's output would be about one million tons. Non-bearing apple area was 3,550 hectares in 1982, about 6 percent of the total area planted with apples.

The majority of the apples are grown on farms averaging between 5 and 15 hectares. Irrigation is required. The predominant method is flood irrigation by furrows, as the network of rivers provides a plentiful supply of water and the soil has good drainage. Orchards are surrounded by poplars which provide protection from the intense winds and furnish lumber for packing crates.

All newer plantings utilize the spalding technique in which dwarf trees are trained on wires in a hedge manner. The advantages are ease of harvesting, fertilizer and pesticide application, and increased yields. The dwarf trees are more securely trained in this fashion, particularly from the strong prevailing winds.

1/ One metric ton is equal to 52.49 42-lb. cartons

ARGENTINA



Apple growing areas are shaded.

SCALE

0 500 mi

0 800 km

Principal Apple Growing Provinces:

1. Rio Negro
2. Neuquen
3. Mendoza

The Red Delicious and Granny Smith varieties now dominate Argentine apple production. In Rio Negro and Neuquen they account for about 55 and 33 percent, respectively, of total output. Rome Beauty is the most important remaining variety but many other types are grown including Red Spur, Black Winesap, Golden Delicious, and King David.

Most of the newer plantings are Red Delicious cultivars, notably Spur Lisa, a full-colored apple; and Rayada, a striped spur. New plantings of a Granny Smith cultivar, Granny Spur, have occurred, in part because the self pollinating Granny is interplanted with the red varieties which require pollinators.

Apple Marketing: The emphasis of the Argentine industry is the marketing of fresh apples, which command much higher prices than apples utilized for processing. Approximate grower returns in U.S. dollar equivalence for the 1983 season are $160 to $230 per metric ton for fresh utilization and $45 to $80 per ton for processed utilization.

To the Argentine growers, the fresh market is the preferred outlet. Some growers claim the present levels of returns from processing are far inadequate to cover the costs of production. The processing industry has, nevertheless, prospered and grown because of declining exports of fresh apples, an increase in the proportion of cull apples as growers have cut back on outlays for pesticide application and other cultural practices, and, finally, the growing market in the United States for CAJ.

In recent years about 30 percent of Argentina's apple production has been destined for fresh export markets, about 30 percent for the fresh domestic market, about 30 percent for CAJ, and approximately 10 percent is used for producing alcoholic apple cider for the domestic market. These percentages, however, vary from year to year along with variations in the size and quality of domestic and foreign crops.

The relative importance of Red Delicious and Granny Smith apples by market outlet is shown in the following tabulation which displays 1981 data, in percents, for the Provinces of Rio Negro and Neuquen:

Variety	Export	Domestic Fresh Consumption	Processing 1/
Red Delicious	57	68	49
Granny Smith	34	22	37
Other	9	10	14
Total	100	100	100

1/ Includes apples for cider.

SOURCE: Calculated from data prepared by Province of Rio Negro, Secretaria de Planeamiento, and CFA, no. 285, magazine published by Corporacion Fruticula Argentina.

In 1981, the processing sector in the 2 provinces utilized approximately 42 percent of total Red Delicious production, 55 percent of the Granny Smiths and 56 percent of other varieties.

The Red Delicious is Argentina's premier apple for fresh consumption, both in the domestic and export markets. It is the preferred import variety in Brazil, the leading Argentine export market. Granny Smith is the leading export variety to European markets, and, because of its high acidity, the choice apple of the processing sector.

However, Argentina's fresh export markets are becoming increasingly difficult to penetrate. If Argentine apple exports are even to maintain current levels, additional markets must be gained. Brazil has imposed more stringent import regulations in an effort to conserve foreign exchange and protect an expanding domestic industry. European imports are not growing. This year's plentiful supply necessitated voluntary export restrictions to the European Community from all Southern Hemisphere suppliers. Argentine exporters are exploring possible markets in the Far East and the Middle East as well as the United States.

Industry sources feel the domestic market has much potential. Negligence of this market is acknowledged, and attempts are being made to improve the promotion and distribution of apples for domestic consumption. Buenos Aires is virtually the only area of significant consumption outside the producing areas principally because of a lack of cold storage facilities in other potential market areas.

Apple Juice Production: Argentine CAJ is produced from the culls of the packing houses. The process varies only slightly among the various facilities. The apples are ground and pressed, the essence is stripped from the raw juice which is then treated for starch and pectin removal, filtered, condensed to proper concentration, cooled and drained. Some plants re-introduce the essence with the concentrate, others prefer not to. The concentrate is kept in cold storage (5°C or 41°F) to prevent browning and to enable the product to travel as unrefrigerated cargo to its export destination. Although processing yields may vary slightly from year to year and plant to plant, on the average, 1 metric ton of raw fruit yields 20.03 gallons of 71° brix concentrate.[1/]

CAJ production in Argentina, begun in the late 1960's, is a relatively young industry. Today the country boasts 16 processing plants with evaporation capacity, controlled by 14 companies. Thirteen plants are located in Rio Negro and 3 in Neuquen. In addition, about a dozen small firms grind and press fruit which is sold to these larger companies for evaporation.

No one firm dominates the industry. The largest company produces less than 20 percent of total output. Total capacity of all the firms is reportedly close to 600,000 tons of fresh fruit, or about twice the amount currently being processed.

1/ One ton of 71° brix concentrate equals 195.34 U.S. gallons and is equivalent to 1,495 gallons of single strength (12° brix) apple juice. One gallon of 71° brix concentrate weights 11.286 lbs.

ARGENTINA: PRODUCTION OF CONCENTRATED APPLE JUICE (CAJ), 1977-82
(Metric Tons)

1977	22,500
1978	25,500
1979	36,000
1980	39,000
1981	27,000
1982	27,700

SOURCE: Roy Ellard's Food News and U.S. Agricultural Counselor.

The plants operate year round, however 70-80 percent of production of CAJ occurs during the February-May period. During the latter part of the year the plants are processing fruit rejected from cold storage. The table below illustrates the seasonality of the production and marketing of CAJ. Note that marketings, which equal exports, are heaviest in the March-July period.

PROVINCE OF RIO NEGRO, ARGENTINA: SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF CONCENTRATE APPLE JUICE BY MONTHS, 1981
(Metric Tons)

Month	Beginning Stocks	Production	Marketing	Ending Stocks
January	5,379	389	2,016	3,752
February	3,752	1,671	1,076	4,347
March	4,347	4,646	2,506	6,487
April	6,487	4,736	4,456	6,767
May	6,767	4,019	4,734	6,052
June	6,052	1,210	2,056	5,206
July	5,206	1,193	2,061	4,338
August	4,338	507	770	4,075
September	4,075	387	383	4,079
October	4,079	369	1,898	2,550
November	2,550	131	1,293	1,388
December	1,388	88	455	1,021
Total	---	19,346	23,704	---

SOURCE: Province of Rio Negro, Secretaria de Planeamiento

The cost of producing a gallon of concentrate during the 1983 season was roughly $4.40. This includes labor, energy, fuel, clarifying agents, filtering aids, packaging, and apples at $60 a ton. However, it is a common complaint among processors that their costs can never be accurately assessed, given the high rate of inflation and the rapid devaluation of the peso.

Most of the concentrate is packaged for export in 58-gallon drums. A high density, high molecular weight polyethylene is imported to construct these containers and is blown into drums locally. Each finished product costs about $30.

Apple Juice Marketing: The concentrate moves in unrefrigerated trucks from the processing facilities to the port. Land freight rates for CAJ in drums during March, 1983 were $23 per ton for shipments from Cipolletti, Rio Negro to Buenos Aires and $29 per ton for shipments to Puerto Madryn. Rates to San Antonio Oeste are expected to be somewhat lower. Approximate ocean freight rates for apple concentrate in drums were (dollars per metric ton):

Departure	Arrival	
	West Coast USA	East Coast USA
Buenos Aires	135	130
Puerto Madryn or San Antonio Oeste	165	165

After mid-1983, most of Argentina's CAJ is expected to be exported from the new facilities at the port of San Antonio Oeste, replacing Puerto Madryn as the principal port of embarkation. CAJ exports from both of these Patagonian ports presently are entitled to a 13-percent export rebate, which more than compensates for the higher ocean freight. CAJ exported through Buenos Aires and other non-Patagonian ports is currently entitled to a 5-percent export rebate. San Antonio Oeste is located 460 kilometers (285 miles) east of Cipolletti, the center of the apple growing area in the Rio Negro Valley.

In addition to export rebates, CAJ exporters are eligible for pre-export financing covering 60 percent of the FOB value of their product. These loans must be repaid in 120 days; the monthly interest rate is 7 percent, which is well below the commercial loan interest rate of 11 percent per month. Further, since January, 1981, producers have been eligible for interest-free dollar denominated loans equivalent to $180.00 per metric ton of CAJ exported. These loans are to be repaid within 10 years with a grace period of 2 years.

Partially offsetting these subsidies and incentives are the uncertainties created by Argentina's inflation of about 200 percent per year, rapid currency devaluation, and lack of continuity in government economic policies.

The United States usually receives about 85 percent of Argentine CAJ exports. Although the processors are in a seemingly precarious situation, essentially dependent upon the U.S. market, there are few attempts made at diversifying export outlets. U.S. consumption of apple juice has risen substantially since the onset of the Argentine exports, yet the Argentine processors believe that it has not yet reached its saturation point. Further, apple juice imports are currently afforded duty free access to the United States. This is in sharp contrast to the 42 percent ad valorem duty in the European Community.

Canada, Sweden, Norway, Brazil and Venezuela are considered minor markets. The domestic market, which currently absorbs no more than 3 or 4 percent of production, is not lucrative for CAJ.

U.S. imports of Argentine apple juice were 21,540 metric tons (32.2 million single strength equivalent gallons) in 1981/82 (July-June), which was equal to 42 percent of total imports. Imports from Argentina in July-March 1982/83 were 18,260 tons, up 54 percent from the same period last season. Despite the increase, the Argentine share of U.S. imports declined to 27 percent compared to 34 percent during last season's comparable period.

According to U.S. Bureau of Census data, the price of U.S. imported apple juice during 1982 averaged $1.53 per single-strength gallon equivalent, a considerable increase from the 1981 average of $0.73 per gallon. (These prices are f.o.b. or f.a.s. exporting country.) Imported apple juice prices have returned to more normal levels during the first 3 months of 1983, as worldwide supplies are plentiful.

The East Coast is the point of arrival for about 75 percent of U.S. imported CAJ. The remainder goes primarily to the West Coast (roughly 14-17 percent), with lesser amounts destined for Gulf Ports and the Great Lakes Area.

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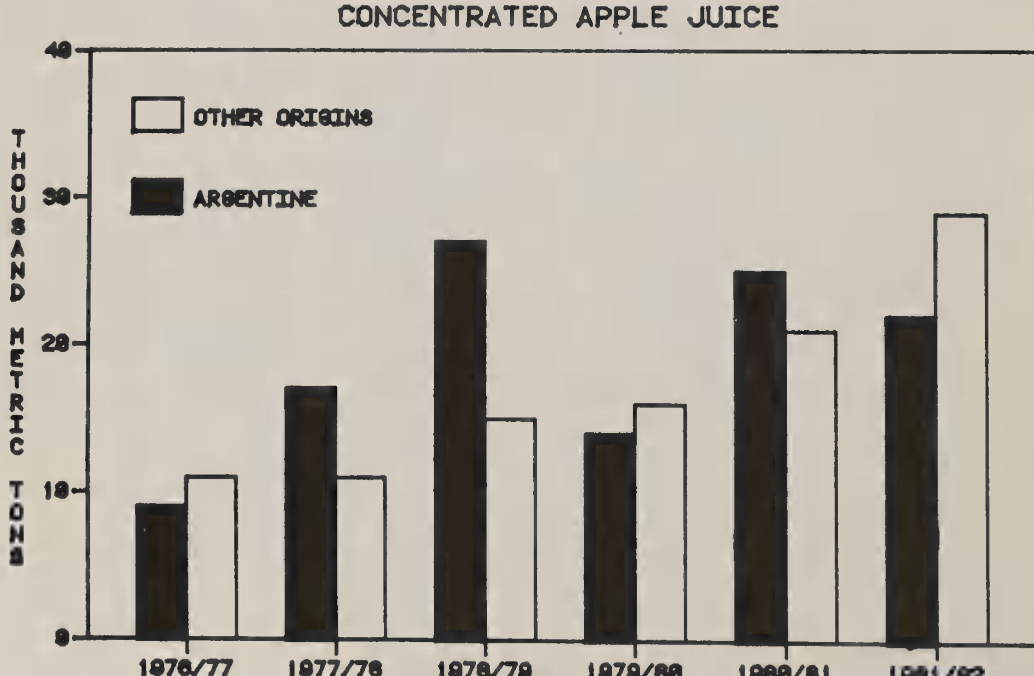
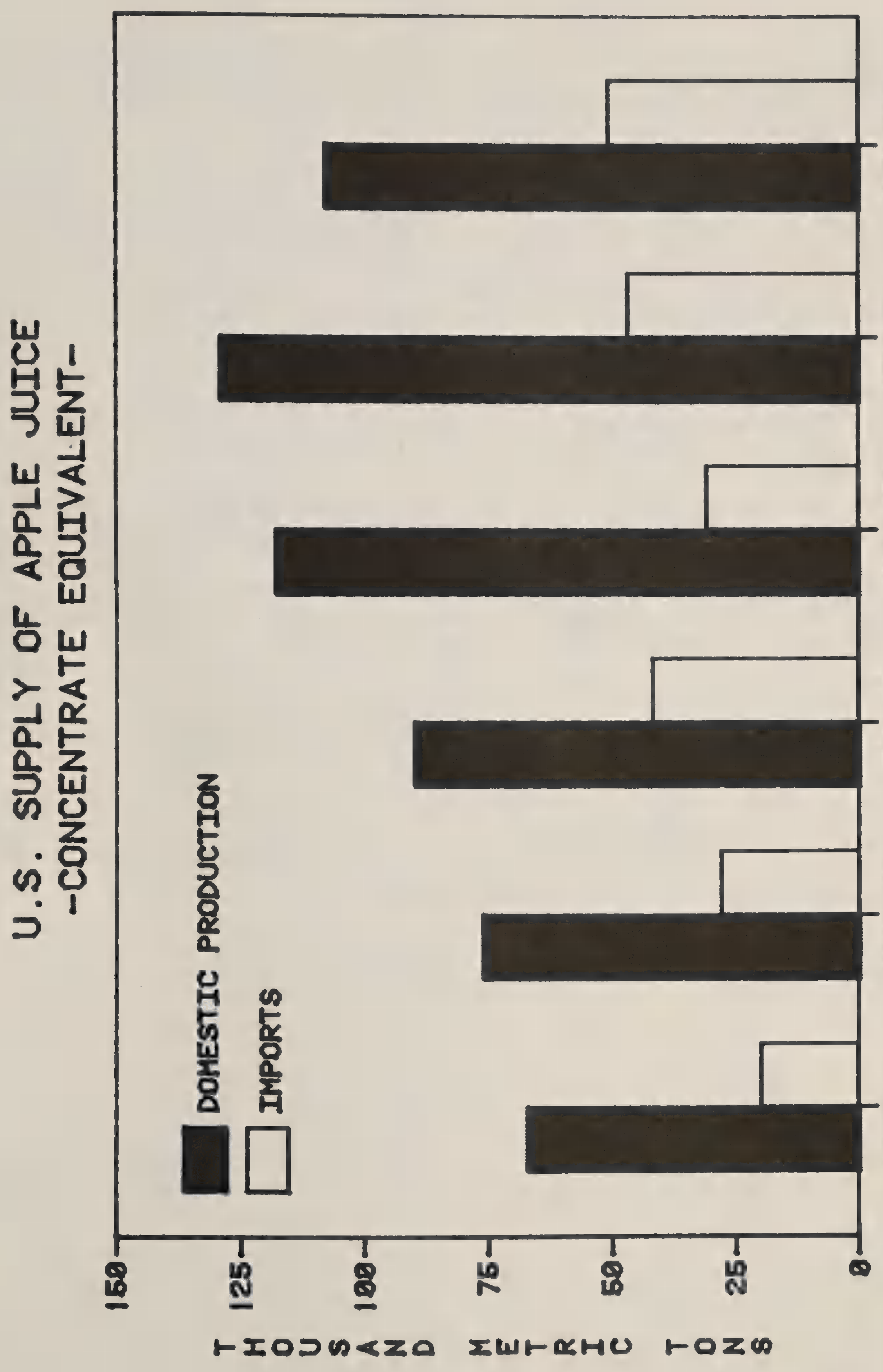
ARGENTINE SHARE OF U.S. IMPORTED CONCENTRATED APPLE JUICE




U.S. SUPPLY OF APPLE JUICE
-CONCENTRATE EQUIVALENT-
DOMESTIC PRODUCTION
IMPORTS
THOUSAND METRIC TONS
0
25
50
75
100
125
150
1976/77
1977/78
1978/79
1979/80
1980/81
1981/82

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE DRIED FRUIT SITUATION

Production: Output of dried fruit (raisins, prunes, apricots, currants, peaches and pears) in major Southern Hemisphere producing countries is expected to decline by 10 percent in 1983. Production in 1982 was up by 34 percent over 1981.

Southern Hemisphere raisin production--including sultanas but not currants--is forecast to fall well below the 1982 level because of a 17 percent drop in Australian output. Total availability of Southern Hemisphere raisins, however, will be about the same as last year because of larger carryin stocks in Australia. Although dry weather reduced berry size in Australia, overall fruit quality appears good with a higher than normal sugar content. Rapidly increasing production costs, especially for harvest labor, could limit Australian output of raisins in future years. A record harvest is expected in South Africa because of favorable weather and an upswing in bearing acreage. The 1980 to 1983 period is regarded as a period of consolidation for the South African dried fruits industry. Considerable future growth is likely.

In Argentina, raisin production in 1983 is expected to exceed output in 1982 because of the greater availability of fresh grapes and a reduced diversion to wine. An increase in output is also forecast in Chile as more plantings established during the 1978-80 period reach maturity. However, future increases may be tempered by steadily rising production costs and lower export prices which have discouraged new plantings since 1981.

RAISINS: STOCKS, PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS IN
SELECTED SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES, 1981-83
(1,000 metric tons)

Country	BEGINNING STOCKS			PRODUCTION			EXPORTS		
	1981	1982	1983 1/	1981	1982	1983 1/	1981	1982	1983 1/
Argentina	3.7	2.7	1.9	5.5	6.0	8.0	1.7	1.9	3.0
Australia 2/	18.6	17.9	28.2	55.8	90.2	75.0	31.4	54.4	62.5
Chile	.4	.2	.1	2.5	2.5	3.0	.5	2.3	2.5
South Africa 3/	3.9	2.9	4.2	23.9	24.7	25.5	17.2	16.1	16.1
Total	26.6	23.7	34.4	87.7	123.4	111.5	50.8	74.7	84.1

1/ Forecast. 2/ Includes lexia raisins (mostly muscats) which account for 7 to 10 percent of production and 4 to 7 percent of exports. 3/ Mainly Thompson seedless.

Commercial output of dried prunes in the major producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere is also expected to be down in 1983. Production in Argentina will be down by one-third because of excessive rainfall during flowering. A record low outturn is forecast for Australia due to drought conditions which severely affected the plum trees in New South Wales. In contrast, dried prune supplies from Chile and South Africa will expand as new plantings come into production.

DRIED PRUNES: PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS IN SELECTED SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES, 1981-83
(1,000 metric tons)

Country	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS		
	1981	1982	1983 1/	1981	1982	1983 1/
Argentina........	7.5	9.0	6.0	5.6	6.5	5.5
Australia........	3.0	.8	.5	---	.1	---
Chile............	5.0	5.2	5.5	3.7	3.2	4.0
South Africa.....	1.3	1.5	1.6	---	---	---
Total.........	16.8	16.5	13.6	9.3	9.8	9.5

1/ Forecast.

Trade: Southern Hemisphere raisin exports amounted to about 74,700 metric tons in 1982, much higher than in 1981 when 50,800 tons were exported, but still significantly below availability. Calendar 1981 exports were down because of adverse weather in Australia just prior to harvest and during the growing season.

Australia is the Southern Hemisphere's principal supplier of raisins for export. In 1982, sultana exports were up 78 percent from 1981 exports, but slightly below the 55,450 tons exported in 1980. As indicated below, sales to West Germany and the United Kingdom, among major markets, more than doubled between the two years, while those to Canada were up more than 79 percent.

RAISINS: AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS, BY TYPE AND DESTINATION, 1981 AND 1982
(Metric Tons)

Country of destination	CALENDAR YEAR 1981		CALENDAR YEAR 1982	
	Sultanas	Lexia 1/	Sultanas	Lexia 1/
Germany, Federal Rep. of.	8,204	17	17,316	---
Canada..................	6,719	244	12,047	303
United Kingdom..........	2,673	757	7,133	701
New Zealand.............	4,756	485	3,908	513
France..................	1,001	---	2,132	25
Japan...................	1,965	436	2,722	417
Others..................	4,034	146	6,961	202
Total................	29,352	2,085	52,219	2,161

1/ Mostly seeded muscats.

SOURCE: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Export allocations for sultanas from the 1983 season are expected to total 62,500 tons. This would leave the country with a relatively small carryover at the end of 1983--perhaps about 15,000 tons. In addition to servicing traditional markets, Australian exporters will be attempting to break into new areas in the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

Raisins form the bulk of South Africa's dried fruit exports. Between 1981 and 1982, exports of raisins dropped from 17,200 tons to 16,100 tons. They held up as well as they did because most sales were made before the initiation of the EC subsidy scheme for Greek raisins destablized the market. A devaluation of the South African rand helped minimize the effect of the recession in its export markets. For 1983, South African raisin exports are expected to remain essentially unchanged from 1982.

Argentine and Chilean exports of raisins nearly doubled (from 2,200 tons to 4,200 tons) between 1981 and 1982. Most exports went to other Latin American countries led by Brazil (for Argentina) and Peru (for Chile). Argentine and Chilean export availabilities are expected to be up again in 1983, but the severely depressed economies in Brazil and Peru are likely to adversely affect sales.

Exports of <u>prunes</u> from Southern Hemisphere countries are estimated at 9,800 tons in 1982, up 500 tons from 1981. The major supplier was Argentina with 6,500 tons, up 900 tons. Brazil is Argentina's major market, accounting for more than 84 percent of 1982 shipments. Calendar 1983 exports are expected to decline by 15 percent due to reduced supplies. Other exporters in 1982 included Chile with 3,282 tons, mainly to other Latin American markets, and Australia 121 tons, including 91 tons to New Zealand. South Africa is a net importer of prunes.

Other dried tree fruit crops are also produced and exported by Southern Hemisphere countries, especially South Africa. Exports from South Africa are likely to remain almost unchanged between 1982 and 1983.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA: DRIED FRUIT EXPORTS
(1,000 Metric Tons)

Item	1981	1982	1983 1/
Apricots	1,167	1,085	1,050
Peaches	370	1,064	1,000
Pears	167	237	350
Mixed Fruit	758	1,038	1,000
Total	2,462	3,424	3,400

1/ Forecast.

In 1982, Australia's exports of dried apricots totaled 494 tons, including 301 tons to the United States.

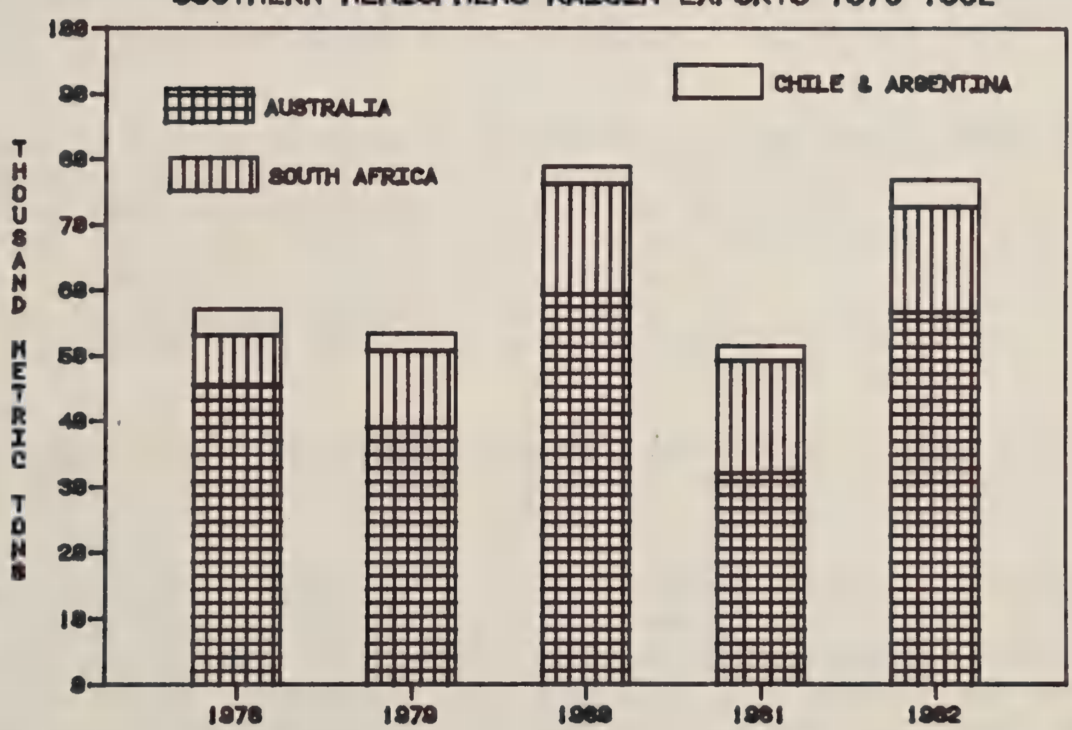
Prices and Subsidies: Only Australia's sultanas are now under a price support arrangement. The new 5-year plan, which covers the 1982-86 seasons, provides for a guaranteed price equal to 90 percent of the average returns anticipated from the 1981-83 seasons. Returns from domestic and export sales are pooled. In 1982, growers received an overall average return of about 830 Australian dollars (US$805 at June 1982 exchange rate) per metric ton, sweatbox basis. The 1983 price has been set lower in foreign currency terms, but reduced freight rates and the 10 percent devaluation of the Australian dollar last February are expected to offset the lower export market price.

South African returns from local and export sales are also pooled and distributed to growers after selling costs are deducted. Average grower returns for sultana raisins are forecast at the U.S. equivalent of $900 per ton for 1983 compared to $840 for 1981 and $820 for 1982 1/. Returns for other raisins were substantially lower. In Argentina, export rebates for dried fruits were eliminated on May 5, 1982 and on July 5, 1982 a 10 percent export tax was imposed in order to increase government revenues. In September, 1982 the Central Bank re-established post-export financing loans for value added agricultural goods, including raisins and prunes. Such loans were removed in 1977.

C. Milton Anderson (202) 447-2252. Production estimates prepared by Bernadine Baker (202) 382-8891.

1/ U.S. dollar per rand exchange rates: 1981-1.07, 1982-.97, 1983-.93

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE RAISIN EXPORTS 1978-1982



HORTICULTURAL MARKETS

MARKETING IN THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Although the German Democratic Republic (GDR), commonly referred to as East Germany, is not now a market for U.S. horticultural products, it could become a customer in the medium to long term for certain products such as dried fruit, nuts, canned fruit and citrus juices. The GDR is already a market for relatively sophisticated food items from Western Europe. Decision makers seemingly realize the importance of improving and expanding the quantity and quality of consumer products available. Contact with Western products through West German television and radio helps to raise the level of consumer awareness of these products. Moreover, tourism is increasing, expanding demand for western foods.

GDR imports of fresh fruits and vegetables generally originate from other East European countries and Cuba. Some fresh and numerous processed products are imported from Western Europe. In 1981 the GDR imported from Western European countries excluding West Germany 128 tons of canned fruit, 730 tons of citrus, 15,000 tons of dried fruit, 50,000 tons of fresh and frozen vegetables, 100,000 tons of beer and wine, and over 600,000 tons of various prepared foods. Over 4,500 tons of wine and 350 tons of hops were imported from West Germany in 1982 under a clearing account arrangement (inner German trade).

Per capita food consumption is at a relatively high level. For example, per capita consumption of vegetables (excluding potatoes), at 95.1 kilograms is almost as high as U.S. consumption. Fruit per capita consumption, at 58 kilograms, is 90 percent of the U.S. level. Because of the limited availability of expensive non-food items, purchasing power and demand are fairly strong for luxury food items, even at relatively high prices. In addition, catering in state-owned firms and schools accounts for a significant part of the food consumed.

Neither the supply system nor the GDR economy in general encourages innovation with the latest labor-saving or luxury foods. The level of technology in industrial kitchens, restaurants and homes is less developed than in Western Europe but better than in most other Eastern European countries. The availability of food items is not subject to sudden change with the exception of a few selected items sold in the Delikat or Intershop stores or in the better restaurants. Moreover, marketing, food presentation, and promotion play a less important role than in Western Europe.

Food retailing is mostly through government-owned and controlled outlets. Three distinctly different types of outlets carry food product lines: grocery cooperatives; Delikat stores, and the Intershop chain.

The normal grocery store is called a Konsum Genossenschaft (grocery cooperative) or an HO Lebensmittel-Geschaeft (trade organization food store). They range from large supermarkets to small village stores. The shelves tend to be well stocked and staples are available at reasonable, highly subsidized prices. The products are often packaged unimaginatively and are of mediocre quality and selection.

The Delikat chain has over 600 outlets throughout the country and will soon expand to 750 stores. These small to medium sized specialty stores offer a wide variety of both imported and higher quality, domestically produced food items. Prices, in GDR marks, can flucluate to reflect costs while in the HO or Konsum store, prices remain officially fixed.

The Intershop chain carries imported "luxury" goods such as fancy canned meats and baked goods. The average citizen has access to these stores, but his purchasing power is limited because all sales are for "hard currency" through the so-called "Forum Cheques".

Good to excellent cuisine is available only at several western-style hotels or at strategically located restaurants for tourists and business traffic. Most of these restaurants belong to the Interhotel chain. GDR citizens have access to these restaurants and can pay in GDR marks or hard currency.

In 1982 questions arose regarding the credit worthiness of the GDR. However, the country pulled through the liquidity squeeze with its reputation for prompt repayment intact, and is now a good cash or credit market for a number or European exporters

SELECTED HOTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
APRIL AND SEASON-APRIL 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	APRIL 1982	APRIL 1983	SEASON-APRIL 1982	SEASON-APRIL 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 APR	CHANGE FROM 1982 BOS-APR
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
APPLES, FRESH JULY 1						
CANADA	5,234	3,264	52,396	34,866	-38	-33
TOTAL EC-TEN	1,267	1,787	11,962	9,182	+41	-23
FRANCE	30	---	422	45	-100	-89
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	224	---	---	-100
GREECE	---	---	28	---	---	-100
IRELAND	45	117	946	1,280	+158	+35
NETHERLANDS	101	54	1,698	583	-46	-66
UNITED KINGDOM	1,090	1,615	8,644	7,273	+48	-16
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	65	---	4,956	3,535	-100	-29
NORWAY	---	17	6,253	5,635	***	-10
SWEDEN	171	42	5,818	1,987	-76	-66
OTHER	169	168	1,506	1,165	-1	-23
TOTAL EUROPE	1,672	2,014	30,495	21,503	+20	-29
LATIN AMERICA	758	306	38,866	36,900	-60	-5
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	559	401	5,471	6,214	-28	+14
CHINA, TAIWAN	2,319	13,417	35,244	62,001	+478	+76
HONG KONG	329	1,853	17,640	24,181	+464	+37
OTHER COUNTRIES	3,399	7,765	63,426	65,479	+128	+3
WORLD TOTAL	14,271	29,020	243,538	251,144	+103	+3
PEARS, FRESH (JULY 1)						
CANADA	1,281	955	21,307	12,693	-25	-40
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	---	722	172	---	-76
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	306	---	---	-100
IRELAND	---	---	---	17	---	***
NETHERLANDS	---	---	329	137	---	-58
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	87	18	---	-79
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	57	229	---	+303
NORWAY	---	---	1,300	885	---	-32
SWEDEN	---	---	4,337	2,968	---	-32
OTHER	---	2	21	5	***	-76
TOTAL EUROPE	---	2	6,437	4,259	***	-34
LATIN AMERICA	729	148	13,960	7,817	-80	-44
BERMUD AND CARIBBEAN	103	114	668	790	+10	+18
HONG KONG	---	---	315	95	---	-70
OTHER COUNTRIES	104	319	6,262	6,729	+206	+7
WORLD TOTAL	2,218	1,537	48,949	32,382	-31	-34
GRAPES, FRESH (JUNE 1)						
CANADA	1,722	1,462	79,184	77,239	-15	-2
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	---	500	590	---	+18
FRANCE	---	---	3	---	---	-100
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	3	13	---	+370
IRELAND	---	---	23	23	---	---
ITALY	---	---	---	203	---	***
NETHERLANDS	---	---	127	141	---	+12
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	344	209	---	-39
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	92	94	---	+2
NORWAY	---	---	284	150	---	-47
SWEDEN	---	---	1,013	657	---	-35
OTHER	4	---	27	6	-100	-77
TOTAL EUROPE	4	---	1,915	1,497	-100	-22
LATIN AMERICA	37	2	5,251	3,655	-93	-30
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	54	86	1,519	2,013	+60	+33
HONG KONG	164	30	7,096	10,241	-82	+44
JAPAN	---	---	1,316	1,355	---	+3
OTHER COUNTRIES	152	8	12,785	12,444	-95	-3
WORLD TOTAL	2,133	1,588	109,065	108,444	-26	-1
LEMONS, FRESH (AUG 1)						
CANADA	1,261	862	10,529	8,003	-32	-24
TOTAL EC-TEN	701	1,896	12,448	5,438	+171	-56
BELGIUM-LUX	17	442	2,939	616	***	-79
DENMARK	38	17	88	34	-54	-61
FRANCE	222	1,130	3,300	4,168	+408	+26
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	2,729	---	---	-100
NETHERLANDS	420	236	3,189	548	-44	-83
UNITED KINGDOM	4	71	203	71	***	-65
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	---	35	96	52	***	-46
SWEDEN	26	191	2,038	1,096	+632	-46
OTHER	---	3	22	9	***	-60
TOTAL EUROPE	727	2,125	14,605	6,595	+192	-55
LATIN AMERICA	56	---	368	15	-100	-96
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	7	2	56	93	-71	+68
HONG KONG	449	520	3,190	3,537	+16	+11
JAPAN	10,771	10,043	79,316	80,298	-7	+1
OTHER COUNTRIES	89	201	1,201	3,173	+126	+164
WORLD TOTAL	13,360	13,753	109,264	101,714	+3	-7

JUNE 1983 HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISON, FAS/USDA

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
APRIL AND SEASON-APRIL 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	APRIL 1982	APRIL 1983	SEASON-APRIL 1982	SEASON-APRIL 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 APR	CHANGE FROM 1982 BOS-APR
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
ORANGES, FRESH (NOV 1)						
CANADA	15,970	19,136	90,567	93,913	+20	+4
TOTAL EC-TEN	60	6,831	1,833	9,377	***	+412
BELGIUM-LUX	---	867	29	1,014	***	***
FRANCE	16	1,519	626	2,482	***	+297
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	700	137	728	***	+430
IRELAND	---	17	---	17	***	***
NETHERLANDS	43	2,593	986	3,913	***	+297
UNITED KINGDOM	1	1,135	54	1,222	***	***
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	---	105	---	***
NORWAY	32	60	65	106	+87	+63
SWEDEN	27	140	406	1,258	+424	+220
OTHER	4	25	57	25	+571	-56
TOTAL EUROPE	123	7,056	2,360	10,910	***	+362
LATIN AMERICA	55	5	169	25	-91	-85
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	261	201	971	846	-23	-13
HONG KONG	9,784	15,252	53,165	51,461	+56	-3
JAPAN	9,.32	9,733	26,909	25,894	+7	-4
OTHER COUNTRIES	6,660	7,890	22,918	31,175	+18	+36
WORLD TOTAL	41,985	59,272	197,059	214,224	+41	+9
AVOCADOS, FRESH (NOV 1)						
CANADA	274	314	1,583	1,777	+14	+12
TOTAL EC-TEN	257	615	1,736	784	+139	-55
DENMARK	14	---	20	---	-100	-100
FRANCE	192	460	1,175	547	+139	-53
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	1	---	---	-100
NETHERLANDS	---	43	215	45	***	-79
UNITED KINGDOM	51	113	325	191	+121	-41
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	18	57	116	57	+220	-51
OTHER	---	---	29	---	---	-100
TOTAL EUROPE	275	672	1,880	841	+144	-55
LATIN AMERICA	198	---	778	37	-100	-95
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	3	2	35	20	-23	-44
HONG KONG	---	---	---	7	---	***
JAPAN	124	317	335	704	+156	+110
OTHER COUNTRIES	---	---	10	2	---	-78
WORLD TOTAL	873	1,304	4,621	3,386	+49	-27
GRAPEFRUIT, FRESH (SEPT 1)						
CANADA	4,061	4,203	33,871	34,369	+3	+1
TOTAL EC-TEN	7,397	15,605	67,228	78,660	+111	+17
BELGIUM-LUX	64	159	1,716	613	+149	-64
FRANCE	4,614	10,793	33,514	51,462	+134	+54
GERMANY, FED. REP.	286	550	4,001	5,655	+93	+41
ITALY	---	---	240	307	---	+28
NETHERLANDS	2,314	3,382	24,905	17,473	+46	-30
UNITED KINGDOM	120	721	2,852	3,150	+501	+10
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	16	134	236	***	+76
NORWAY	---	---	58	25	---	-57
SWEDEN	53	144	662	1,192	+173	+80
OTHER	64	75	722	411	+16	-43
TOTAL EUROPE	7,515	15,839	68,806	80,525	+111	+17
LATIN AMERICA	---	---	31	14	---	-54
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	29	1	72	11	-95	-85
HONG KONG	65	71	341	362	+9	+6
JAPAN	24,959	30,575	104,848	115,238	+23	+10
OTHER COUNTRIES	84	113	1,139	1,349	+34	+18
WORLD TOTAL	36,711	50,802	209,108	231,867	+38	+11
PRUNES (AUG1)						
CANADA	324	299	2,414	2,528	-8	+5
TOTAL EC-TEN	2,988	1,700	23,401	17,126	-43	-27
BELGIUM-LUX	181	43	949	602	-76	-37
DENMARK	162	81	2,041	926	-50	-55
FRANCE	357	160	4,789	1,271	-55	-73
GERMANY, FED. REP.	775	216	4,750	3,216	-72	-32
GREECE	---	15	72	198	***	+175
IRELAND	---	17	74	65	***	-12
ITALY	1,116	689	7,360	6,672	-38	-9
NETHERLANDS	211	124	899	1,390	-41	+55
UNITED KINGDOM	186	357	2,468	2,786	+92	+13
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	79	57	2,600	2,062	-28	-21
NORWAY	33	62	1,277	1,357	+90	+6
SWEDEN	180	139	1,904	2,208	-23	+16
OTHER	204	242	2,354	2,566	+18	+9
TOTAL EUROPE	3,483	2,200	31,536	25,319	-37	-20
LATIN AMERICA	210	8	3,170	1,669	-96	-47
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	9	5	498	313	-41	-37
HONG KONG	---	2	105	83	***	-21
JAPAN	744	956	4,681	7,407	+28	+58
OTHER COUNTRIES	569	375	2,331	3,571	-34	+53
WORLD TOTAL	5,340	3,845	44,735	40,889	-28	-9

JUNE 1983 HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, FAS/USDA

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, [redacted] AND [redacted] 1983, WITH [redacted]

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	APRIL 1982	APRIL 1983	SEASON-APRIL 1982	SEASON-APRIL 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 APR	CHANGE FROM 1982 BOS-APR
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
RAISINS (AUG1)						
PRUNES, DRIED (JULY 1)						
CANADA	337	477	6,021	5,417	+41	-10
TOTAL EC-TEN	1,358	1,206	8,836	7,637	-11	-14
BELGIUM-LUX	167	93	852	651	-44	-24
DENMARK	101	189	1,205	1,161	+87	-4
FRANCE	36	17	733	477	-53	-35
GERMANY, FED. REP.	424	469	2,959	2,638	+11	-11
IRELAND	---	17	---	34	***	***
NETHERLANDS	179	134	1,232	1,027	-25	-17
UNITED KINGDOM	452	286	1,855	1,649	-37	-11
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	12	17	2,211	682	+40	-69
NORWAY	192	6	1,622	652	-97	-60
SWEDEN	91	154	3,253	2,436	+69	-25
OTHER	57	177	755	721	+209	-5
TOTAL EUROPE	1,710	1,559	16,678	12,128	-9	-27
LATIN AMERICA	149	25	2,051	2,253	-83	+10
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	30	6	446	271	-79	-39
HONG KONG	16	81	568	467	+416	-18
JAPAN	771	4,028	11,252	13,063	+422	+16
OTHER COUNTRIES	783	1,019	7,090	7,775	+30	+10
WORLD TOTAL	3,797	7,195	44,106	41,374	+90	-6
ALMONDS, SHELLED (JULY 1)						
CANADA	257	186	2,319	2,811	-28	+21
TOTAL EC-TEN	2,010	1,666	35,211	23,767	-17	-33
BELGIUM-LUX	26	49	572	461	+94	-19
DENMARK	90	103	1,439	1,520	+15	+6
FRANCE	194	315	4,917	3,890	+62	-21
GERMANY, FED. REP.	1,168	628	21,866	11,728	-46	-46
IRELAND	---	---	15	15	---	---
ITALY	---	15	426	136	***	-68
NETHERLANDS	183	229	1,975	2,167	+25	+10
UNITED KINGDOM	350	325	4,001	3,849	-7	-4
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	9	354	451	***	+27
NORWAY	44	55	1,896	1,739	+25	-8
SWEDEN	283	104	2,707	3,191	-63	+18
OTHER	60	120	1,848	1,655	+101	-10
TOTAL EUROPE	2,397	1,954	42,016	30,803	-18	-27
LATIN AMERICA	35	32	1,194	613	-7	-49
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	---	---	39	21	---	-48
HONG KONG	3	2	59	43	-41	-27
JAPAN	979	611	6,692	8,232	-38	+23
OTHER COUNTRIES	965	1,526	11,345	8,001	+58	-29
WORLD TOTAL	4,636	4,312	63,664	50,524	-7	-21
ALMONDS, UNSHELLED (JULY)						
CANADA	[redacted]	10	536	469	+170	-13
TOTAL EC-TEN	20	39	357	102	+100	-71
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	30	---	---	-100
DENMARK	---	---	10	10	---	---
FRANCE	---	---	77	---	---	-100
GERMANY, FED. REP.	20	---	141	20	-100	-86
ITALY	---	---	19	18	---	-7
NETHERLANDS	---	---	30	---	---	-100
UNITED KINGDOM	---	39	50	54	***	+7
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	---	1	---	***
NORWAY	---	---	31	3	---	-91
SWEDEN	---	---	19	---	---	-100
OTHER	38	---	38	1	-100	-96
TOTAL EUROPE	57	39	444	106	-32	-76
LATIN AMERICA	---	3	119	71	***	-40
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	---	---	6	1	---	-78
HONG KONG	---	---	[redacted]	7	---	+99
JAPAN	---	---	22	26	-100	+18
OTHER COUNTRIES	217	91	3,136	2,381	-58	-24
WORLD TOTAL	278	143	4,267	3,061	-49	-28
ALMONDS, PREP.OR PRES JULY 1						
CANADA	103	53	883	1,164	-49	+32
TOTAL EC-TEN	1,082	948	9,084	10,080	-12	+11
BELGIUM-LUX	5	[redacted]	160	97	-11	-39
DENMARK	2	---	20	12	-100	-39
FRANCE	226	161	2,048	2,256	-29	+10
GERMANY, FED. REP.	621	496	4,129	4,925	-20	+19
GREECE	---	---	---	---	---	***
ITALY	---	---	17	1	---	-93
NETHERLANDS	83	54	777	701	-34	-10
UNITED KINGDOM	146	232	1,932	2,088	+59	+8
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	1	---	115	96	-100	-16
NORWAY	---	11	179	109	***	-39
SWEDEN	8	2	212	142	-71	-33
OTHER	98	87	753	979	-11	+30
TOTAL EUROPE	1,188	1,047	10,344	11,408	-12	+10
LATIN AMERICA	10	---	105	68	-100	-36
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	1	[redacted]	[redacted]	16	-27	+91
HONG KONG	38	17	141	160	-57	+14
JAPAN	226	218	1,914	2,416	-3	+26
OTHER COUNTRIES	131	94	1,195	1,178	-28	-1
WORLD TOTAL	1,697	1,430	14,590	16,410	-16	+12

[redacted] HORTICULTURAL [redacted] : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, APRIL AND SEASON-APRIL 1983, WITH [redacted]

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	APRIL 1982	APRIL 1983	SEASON-APRIL 1982	SEASON-APRIL 1983	[redacted] FROM 1982 APR	[redacted] FROM 1982 BOS-APR
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
WALNUTS, SHELLED (AUG 1)						
CANADA	48	15	392	307	-69	-22
TOTAL EC-TEN	92	35	1,182	575	-61	-51
BELGIUM-LUX	1	---	5	2	-100	-54
DENMARK	[redacted]	[redacted]	14	12	-15	-13
FRANCE	17	---	135	108	-100	-21
GERMANY, FED. REP.	28	3	559	124	-89	-78
GREECE	---	---	12	---	---	-100
IRELAND	---	---	19	---	---	-100
ITALY	---	---	1	72	---	***
NETHERLANDS	19	10	253	99	-48	-61
UNITED KINGDOM	25	21	184	157	-18	-15
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	10	---	12	---	-100	-100
NORWAY	3	1	27	18	-64	-34
SWEDEN	8	---	52	42	-100	-21
OTHER	25	15	733	476	-42	-35
TOTAL EUROPE	138	51	2,006	1,111	-63	-45
LATIN AMERICA	11	[redacted]	401	302	-44	-25
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	---	---	17	30	---	+75
HONG KONG	---	---	1	6	---	+398
JAPAN	43	33	388	315	-24	-19
OTHER COUNTRIES	118	112	1,001	1,015	-5	+1
WORLD TOTAL	358	216	4,206	3,085	-40	-27
WALNUTS, NOT SHELLED (AUG1)						
CANADA	3	9	1,296	1,898	+238	+46
TOTAL EC-TEN	486	[redacted]	31,229	18,722	-98	-40
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	565	535	---	-5
DENMARK	---	---	518	412	---	-21
FRANCE	---	---	[redacted],550	545	---	-90
GERMANY, FED. REP.	342	---	15,652	8,410	-100	-46
ITALY	---	---	4,932	4,508	---	-9
NETHERLANDS	131	8	3,218	4,078	-94	+27
UNITED KINGDOM	13	---	795	233	-100	-71
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	17	29	---	+74
NORWAY	---	---	367	400	---	+9
SWEDEN	---	---	419	439	---	+5
OTHER	223	---	12,284	9,230	-100	-25
TOTAL EUROPE	709	8	44,316	28,820	-99	-35
LATIN AMERICA	36	---	979	1,547	-100	+58
BERMUD AND CARIBBEAN	---	1	48	6	+251	-87
HONG KONG	---	---	5	4	---	-9
OTHER COUNTRIES	376	100	2,066	1,243	-73	-40
WORLD TOTAL	1,124	118	48,710	33,519	-90	-31
TOMATOES,WHOLE,CND (JULY 1)						
CANADA	279	880	8,993	5,587	+215	-38
TOTAL EC-TEN	33	---	72	16	-100	-78
BELGIUM-LUX	33	---	49	14	-100	-72
DENMARK	---	---	3	---	---	-100
ITALY	---	---	19	1	---	-97
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	---	1	---	***
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	---	---	2	---	---	-100
OTHER	---	---	2	2	---	-16
TOTAL EUROPE	33	---	75	17	-100	-77
LATIN AMERICA	6	---	245	[redacted]	-100	-97
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	26	41	288	292	+60	+1
HONG KONG	22	11	67	91	-51	+37
JAPAN	3	5	87	70	+54	-19
OTHER COUNTRIES	23	28	483	613	+22	+27
WORLD TOTAL	392	965	10,238	6,678	+146	-35
TOMATO PASTE [redacted] PULP, CANNED.						
CANADA	916	652	6,254	8,445	-29	+35
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	---	67	31	---	-54
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	59	16	---	-73
ITALY	---	---	---	14	---	***
NETHERLANDS	---	---	7	1	---	-86
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	1	---	---	-100
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	---	---	1	1	---	-10
OTHER	---	---	---	2	---	***
TOTAL EUROPE	---	---	68	33	---	-51
LATIN AMERICA	26	32	232	89	+26	-62
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	11	67	373	616	+499	+65
HONG KONG	---	37	63	131	***	+109
JAPAN	---	27	166	478	***	+188
OTHER COUNTRIES	65	81	683	729	+24	+7
WORLD TOTAL	1,018	897	7,838	10,522	-12	+34

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, APRIL AND SEASON-APRIL 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	APRIL 1982	APRIL 1983	SEASON-APRIL 1982	SEASON-APRIL 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 APR	CHANGE FROM 1982 BOS-APR
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
APRICOTS, CANNED (JUNE 1)						
CANADA	22	13	271	272	-38	+1
TOTAL EC-TEN	[illegible]	---	86	[illegible]	-100	-53
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	17	[illegible]	---	-92
DENMARK	---	---	[illegible]	2	---	-46
GERMANY, FED. REP.	[illegible]	---	[illegible]	1	-100	-93
ITALY	---	---	---	1	---	***
NETHERLANDS	5	---	47	21	-100	-55
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	10	14	---	+48
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	3	---	---	-100
NORWAY	---	1	19	11	***	-43
SWEDEN	1	---	14	15	-100	+14
OTHER	---	---	3	---	---	-96
TOTAL EUROPE	8	1	124	66	-93	-47
LATIN AMERICA	52	5	386	459	-90	+19
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	16	1	53	52	-94	-2
HONG KONG	8	[illegible]	14	30	-86	+107
JAPAN	19	32	76	72	+72	-6
OTHER COUNTRIES	7	35	230	291	+406	+27
WORLD TOTAL	132	89	1,155	1,243	-32	+8
MIXTURES 2> FRUIT, PREP/PRES:						
CANADA	1,073	812	14,546	11,735	-24	-19
TOTAL EC-TEN	981	496	5,862	4,990	-49	-15
BELGIUM-LUX	62	---	700	555	-100	-21
DENMARK	---	---	30	15	---	-49
FRANCE	2	15	2	38	+509	***
GERMANY, FED. REP.	325	344	2,790	3,329	+6	+19
GREECE	---	[illegible]	3	16	***	+476
ITALY	---	---	12	13	---	+9
NETHERLANDS	577	87	2,117	737	-85	-65
UNITED KINGDOM	15	48	209	288	+229	+38
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	31	---	512	453	-100	-12
NORWAY	62	20	932	977	-68	+5
SWEDEN	91	66	1,120	1,488	-28	+33
OTHER	130	31	1,740	1,058	-76	-39
TOTAL EUROPE	1,295	612	10,166	8,967	-53	-12
LATIN AMERICA	222	124	3,189	1,543	-44	-52
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	120	196	1,445	1,355	+63	-6
HONG KONG	182	203	2,104	2,425	+11	+15
JAPAN	757	302	3,299	2,875	-60	-13
OTHER COUNTRIES	601	646	6,202	6,553	+7	+6
WORLD TOTAL	4,250	2,895	40,952	35,453	-32	-13
PEACHES, CANNED (JUNE 1)						
CANADA	999	957	13,623	11,153	-4	-18
TOTAL EC-TEN	101	900	3,006	6,034	+788	+101
BELGIUM-LUX	25	---	358	311	-100	-13
DENMARK	22	---	64	13	-100	-80
GERMANY, FED. REP.	25	888	2,178	5,432	***	+149
ITALY	---	---	12	15	---	+20
NETHERLANDS	29	12	286	223	-60	-22
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	107	40	---	-63
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	5	---	515	84	-100	-84
NORWAY	45	23	665	616	-47	-7
SWEDEN	127	19	930	698	-85	-25
OTHER	51	12	430	251	-77	-42
TOTAL EUROPE	329	953	5,545	7,683	+190	+39
LATIN AMERICA	153	63	5,447	2,046	-59	-62
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	94	11	389	253	-88	-35
HONG KONG	82	28	481	1,113	-65	+131
JAPAN	892	1,192	7,086	8,496	+34	+20
OTHER COUNTRIES	205	226	1,992	2,642	+11	+33
WORLD TOTAL	2,754	3,432	34,564	33,386	+25	-3

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, APRIL [illegible] SEASON-APRIL 1983, WITH [illegible]

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	APRIL 1982	APRIL 1983	SEASON-APRIL 1982	SEASON-APRIL 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 APR	CHANGE FROM 1982 BOS-APR
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
PEARS, CANNED (JUNE 1)						
CANADA	46	75	486	417	+62	-14
TOTAL EC-TEN	18	6	255	170	-66	-33
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	99	7	---	-93
DENMARK	7	1	32	4	-92	-87
GERMANY, FED. REP.	[illegible]	---	12	---	-100	-100
GREECE	---	---	2	1	---	-35
ITALY	---	---	---	35	---	***
NETHERLANDS	5	6	87	106	+3	+22
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	23	17	---	-27
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	[illegible]	---	37	5	-100	-85
NORWAY	7	---	73	36	-100	-50
SWEDEN	1	5	274	78	+681	-71
OTHER	---	---	54	42	---	-23
TOTAL EUROPE	34	12	693	332	-66	-52
LATIN AMERICA	29	3	245	191	-90	-22
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	7	21	123	97	+196	-21
HONG KONG	4	1	18	35	-71	+96
JAPAN	27	23	80	76	-14	-5
OTHER COUNTRIES	67	229	964	1,109	+240	+15
WORLD TOTAL	214	364	2,608	2,257	+69	-13
PINEAPPLE, CANNED (JUNE 1)						
CANADA	755	478	7,125	7,213	-37	+1
TOTAL EC-TEN	204	135	2,191	1,246	-34	-43
BELGIUM-LUX	13	6	147	80	-54	-45
DENMARK	---	---	21	46	---	+124
FRANCE	14	---	71	39	-100	-45
GERMANY, FED. REP.	23	68	1,020	497	+201	-51
ITALY	---	---	29	---	---	-100
NETHERLANDS	154	61	865	521	-60	-40
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	38	62	---	+65
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	---	---	128	3	---	-98
SWEDEN	170	5	223	13	-97	-94
OTHER	---	---	302	107	---	-64
TOTAL EUROPE	374	140	2,844	1,369	-62	-52
LATIN AMERICA	9	[illegible]	106	192	-77	+82
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	43	9	387	231	-80	-40
HONG KONG	3	---	14	7	-84	-47
JAPAN	72	65	524	341	-10	-35
OTHER COUNTRIES	70	16	602	272	-78	-55
WORLD TOTAL	1,327	709	11,600	9,625	-47	-17
CHERRIES, SWEET [illegible] TART, CND.						
CANADA	57	83	321	495	+46	+54
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	31	85	1,532	***	***
BELGIUM-LUX	---	31	---	606	***	***
DENMARK	---	---	---	1	---	+287
FRANCE	---	---	---	16	---	***
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	1	670	---	***
GREECE	---	---	4	---	---	-100
NETHERLANDS	---	---	33	153	---	+367
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	47	[illegible]	---	+85
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	---	---	10	5	---	-49
SWEDEN	---	---	[illegible]	8	---	+90
OTHER	3	3	13	54	+9	+310
TOTAL EUROPE	3	35	112	1,599	+991	***
LATIN AMERICA	75	2	328	142	-98	-57
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	[illegible]	---	75	91	-92	+21
HONG KONG	3	2	33	57	-34	+69
JAPAN	44	88	893	574	+101	-36
OTHER COUNTRIES	12	70	138	285	+471	+107
WORLD TOTAL	197	279	1,901	3,243	+41	+71

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, APRIL AND SEASON-APRIL 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	APRIL 1982	APRIL 1983	SEASON-APRIL 1982	SEASON-APRIL 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 APR	CHANGE FROM 1982 BOS-APR
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
CHERRIES, MARACHINO, CANNED (JULY 1)						
CANADA	27	36	237	193	+33	-18
TOTAL EC-TEN	*	14	96	59	+221	-39
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	17	5	---	-69
DENMARK	---	---	*	2	---	-80
GERMANY, FED. REP.	1	---	*	5	-100	-44
GREECE	3	14	54	42	+333	-22
ITALY	---	---	3	4	---	+4
NETHERLANDS	---	---	*	1	---	-80
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	14	---	28	41	-100	+45
SWEDEN	4	1	34	26	-69	-23
OTHER	3	---	18	4	-100	-79
TOTAL EUROPE	26	16	176	129	-39	-26
LATIN AMERICA	18	11	201	143	-41	-29
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	3	5	61	89	+95	+46
HONG KONG	25	11	268	183	-57	-32
JAPAN	---	7	23	54	***	+138
OTHER COUNTRIES	35	25	683	706	-29	+3
WORLD TOTAL	133	109	1,647	1,497	-18	-9
ASPARAGUS, CANNED (APRIL 1)						
TOTAL EC-TEN	6	18	6	18	+182	+182
DENMARK	---	1	---	1	***	***
UNITED KINGDOM	6	16	6	16	+161	+161
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	14	---	14	---	-100	-100
SWEDEN	---	3	---	3	***	***
OTHER	2	*	2	*	+156	+156
TOTAL EUROPE	22	24	22	24	+11	+11
LATIN AMERICA	2	1	2	1	-50	-50
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	3	2	3	2	-54	-54
HONG KONG	1	---	1	---	-100	-100
OTHER COUNTRIES	104	48	104	48	-54	-54
WORLD TOTAL	132	74	132	74	-44	-44
CORN, CANNED (AUG 1)						
CANADA	56	162	736	1,176	+191	+60
TOTAL EC-TEN	2,111	2,171	16,770	16,317	+3	-3
BELGIUM-LUX	---	39	407	293	***	-28
DENMARK	15	69	365	208	+356	-43
FRANCE	757	648	6,689	6,164	-14	-8
GERMANY, FED. REP.	857	576	6,623	5,232	-33	-21
GREECE	*	7	33	33	+141	+1
IRELAND	---	30	47	69	***	+49
ITALY	---	---	21	147	---	+594
NETHERLANDS	16	34	105	572	+111	+442
UNITED KINGDOM	463	769	2,480	3,598	+66	+45
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	7	39	---	+460
NORWAY	---	30	114	244	***	+114
SWEDEN	165	368	1,836	1,285	+123	-30
OTHER	434	306	3,540	3,288	-30	-7
TOTAL EUROPE	2,710	2,874	22,267	21,173	+6	-5
LATIN AMERICA	140	161	1,478	619	+15	-58
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	26	95	478	460	+260	-4
HONG KONG	159	183	1,753	1,305	+15	-26
JAPAN	1,762	1,558	27,514	14,849	-12	-46
OTHER COUNTRIES	867	679	5,664	5,991	-22	+6
WORLD TOTAL	5,719	5,712	59,890	45,572	---	-24

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, APRIL AND SEASON-APRIL 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	APRIL 1982	APRIL 1983	SEASON-APRIL 1982	SEASON-APRIL 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 APR	CHANGE FROM 1982 BOS-APR
	GALLONS				PERCENT	
SINGLE-STRENGTH JUICES						
ORANGE (NOV 1)						
CANADA	79,875	84,601	655,454	564,492	+6	-14
TOTAL EC-TEN	21,633	255,158	1,148,983	953,298	***	-17
BELGIUM-LUX	4,224	---	6,474	---	-100	-100
FRANCE	---	213,806	1,111,647	838,727	***	-25
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	10,323	63,031	---	+511
GREECE	---	---	431	---	---	-100
ITALY	---	---	1,799	4,434	---	+146
NETHERLANDS	---	158	460	634	***	+38
UNITED KINGDOM	17,409	41,194	17,849	46,472	+137	+160
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	300	---	---	-100
NORWAY	---	---	4,016	2,993	---	-25
OTHER	---	---	101,817	8,661	---	-91
TOTAL EUROPE	21,633	255,158	1,255,116	964,952	***	-23
LATIN AMERICA	14,848	6,129	163,222	199,947	-59	+23
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	37,175	41,254	326,541	306,675	+11	-6
HONG KONG	39,816	7,683	122,327	115,629	-81	-5
JAPAN	41,549	19,037	99,295	99,876	-54	+1
OTHER COUNTRIES	167,641	289,701	969,893	1,411,226	+73	+46
WORLD TOTAL	402,537	703,563	3,591,848	3,662,797	+75	+2
GRAPEFRUIT (NOV 1)						
CANADA	33,734	262,827	565,910	733,572	+679	+30
TOTAL EC-TEN	62,589	106,308	442,912	438,198	+70	-1
BELGIUM-LUX	2,553	---	3,678	---	-100	-100
FRANCE	---	32,323	201,510	191,773	***	-5
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	---	3,431	---	***
ITALY	60,036	70,317	236,462	230,283	+17	-3
NETHERLANDS	---	---	200	---	---	-100
UNITED KINGDOM	---	3,668	1,062	12,711	***	***
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	600	---	---	-100
NORWAY	---	---	1,552	4,337	---	+179
OTHER	---	---	10,506	4,117	---	-61
TOTAL EUROPE	62,589	106,308	455,570	446,652	+70	-2
LATIN AMERICA	---	400	27,018	1,402	***	-95
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	10,973	3,751	85,471	64,605	-66	-24
HONG KONG	6,691	935	42,652	33,550	-86	-22
JAPAN	17,738	40,200	134,273	133,702	+127	---
OTHER COUNTRIES	41,477	35,464	209,786	201,086	-14	-4
WORLD TOTAL	173,202	449,885	1,520,880	1,614,569	+160	+6
PINEAPPLE (JUNE 1)						
CANADA	133,789	58,710	1,317,617	1,787,713	-56	+36
TOTAL EC-TEN	30,677	6,432	133,239	307,498	-79	+131
BELGIUM-LUX	---	828	508	1,828	***	+260
DENMARK	---	---	---	1,368	---	***
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	---	2,520	---	***
GREECE	---	---	---	515	---	***
ITALY	30,677	---	124,643	287,998	-100	+131
NETHERLANDS	---	---	4,005	2,414	---	-40
UNITED KINGDOM	---	5,604	4,083	10,855	***	+166
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	2,268	---	---	-100
NORWAY	---	---	1,120	1,268	---	+13
SWEDEN	4,460	3,168	15,498	11,164	-29	-28
OTHER	---	---	207	2,844	---	***
TOTAL EUROPE	35,137	9,600	152,332	322,774	-73	+112
LATIN AMERICA	---	---	40,636	7,902	---	-81
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	24,420	29,808	301,913	220,824	+22	-27
HONG KONG	---	---	598	---	---	-100
JAPAN	---	---	4,284	11,150	---	+160
OTHER COUNTRIES	70,434	76,474	590,485	499,567	+9	-15
WORLD TOTAL	263,780	174,592	2,407,865	2,849,930	-34	+18

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
APRIL AND [redacted] 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	APRIL 1982	APRIL 1983	SEASON-APRIL 1982	SEASON-APRIL 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 APR	CHANGE FROM 1982 BOS-APR
	GALLONS				PERCENT	
CONCENTRATED JUICES						
ORANGE, HOT-PACK (NOV 1)						
CANADA	43,611	47,497	316,474	242,387	+9	-23
TOTAL EC-TEN	113,353	47,008	1,051,597	738,383	-59	-30
BELGIUM-LUX	17,028	---	66,332	34,056	-100	-49
DENMARK	---	---	22,830	18,457	---	-19
FRANCE	18,000	600	43,452	23,040	-97	-47
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	37,950	308,324	315,715	***	+2
IRELAND	50,310	---	261,843	105,346	-100	-60
NETHERLANDS	26,625	8,458	125,276	73,775	-68	-41
UNITED KINGDOM	1,390	---	223,540	167,994	-100	-25
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	20,808	---	---	-100
NORWAY	---	---	38,848	18,720	---	-52
SWEDEN	---	18,720	169,129	76,348	***	-55
OTHER	27,787	11,448	269,478	143,412	-59	-47
TOTAL EUROPE	141,140	77,176	1,549,860	976,863	-45	-37
LATIN AMERICA	4,931	---	22,955	8,587	-100	-63
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	3,429	10,313	239,847	106,053	+201	-56
HONG KONG	23,536	31,068	50,200	234,293	+32	+367
JAPAN	26,658	25,804	69,047	81,158	-3	+18
OTHER COUNTRIES	117,992	143,424	978,699	914,189	+22	-7
WORLD TOTAL	361,297	335,282	3,227,082	2,563,530	-7	-21
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE,CONC NOV 1						
CANADA	14,766	38,043	276,270	196,050	+158	-29
TOTAL EC-TEN	35,832	---	324,905	49,799	-100	-85
BELGIUM-LUX	24,375	---	282,513	1,050	-100	-100
FRANCE	---	---	---	17,871	---	***
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	---	11,005	---	---	-100
ITALY	2,832	---	2,832	---	-100	-100
NETHERLANDS	8,625	---	17,250	30,878	-100	+79
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	11,305	---	---	-100
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	---	---	5,265	3,900	---	-26
OTHER	4,758	---	172,459	65,055	-100	-62
TOTAL EUROPE	40,590	---	502,629	118,754	-100	-76
LATIN AMERICA	3,488	---	23,452	550	-100	-98
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	6,552	9,188	98,346	41,166	+40	-58
HONG KONG	---	---	---	7,661	---	***
JAPAN	4,392	310	5,763	13,964	-93	+142
OTHER COUNTRIES	2,950	114,972	55,233	233,602	***	+323
WORLD TOTAL	72,738	162,513	961,693	611,747	+123	-36
PINEAPPLE JUICE CONC JUNE 1.						
CANADA	---	3,914	7,345	31,368	***	+327
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	35,640	172,478	287,178	***	+67
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	21,276	53,460	---	+151
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	17,820	51,192	115,668	***	+126
GREECE	---	---	9,790	---	---	-100
ITALY	---	---	67,500	---	---	-100
NETHERLANDS	---	17,820	17,820	118,050	***	+562
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	4,900	---	---	-100
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	---	---	---	1,250	---	***
OTHER	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE	---	35,640	172,478	288,428	***	+67
LATIN AMERICA	3,093	---	88,582	118,810	-100	+34
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	219	2,167	89,269	78,181	+889	-12
HONG KONG	---	---	10,625	19,350	---	+82
JAPAN	---	---	---	2,640	---	***
OTHER COUNTRIES	7,557	---	598,788	355,686	-100	-41
WORLD TOTAL	10,869	41,721	967,087	894,463	+284	-8

JUNE 1983 HORTICULTURAL [redacted] TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, FAS/USDA

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PORDUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
APRIL [redacted] SEASON-APRIL 1983, WITH [redacted]

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	APRIL 1982	APRIL 1983	SEASON-APRIL 1982	SEASON-APRIL 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 APR	CHANGE FROM 1982 BOS-APR
	GALLONS				PERCENT	
ORANGE FROZEN (NOV 1)						
CANADA	2,464,887	2,237,145	16,371,590	15,221,257	-9	-7
TOTAL EC-TEN	2,525,950	3,558,965	8,257,260	8,209,083	+41	-1
BELGIUM-LUX	976,995	180,913	1,397,597	353,166	-81	-75
DENMARK	---	---	---	74,400	---	***
FRANCE	193,114	225,318	816,711	993,342	+17	+22
GERMANY, FED. REP	371,933	374,546	2,069,609	1,931,189	+1	-7
GREECE	1,765	40,998	1,765	123,386	***	***
IRELAND	---	12,320	43,680	114,320	***	+162
NETHERLANDS	889,291	2,537,422	3,231,329	3,877,329	+185	+20
UNITED KINGDOM	92,852	187,448	696,569	741,951	+102	+7
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	24,480	24,480	---	---
NORWAY	120,459	100,789	911,192	723,762	-16	-21
SWEDEN	244,355	190,174	1,187,830	1,252,173	-22	+5
OTHER	22,338	139,735	977,908	780,091	+526	-20
TOTAL EUROPE	2,913,102	3,989,663	11,358,670	10,989,589	+37	-3
LATIN AMERICA	34,800	27,334	512,515	436,982	-21	-15
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	72,611	110,449	699,727	531,410	+52	-24
HONG KONG	37,324	118,111	236,320	325,571	+216	+38
JAPAN	20,546	110,731	164,692	318,985	+439	+94
OTHER COUNTRIES	1,110,110	1,194,609	4,353,583	4,538,881	+8	+4
WORLD TOTAL	6,653,380	7,788,042	33,697,097	32,362,675	+17	-4
GRAPEFRUIT, FROZEN (NOV 1)..						
CANADA	313,237	206,280	2,085,399	1,361,295	-34	-35
TOTAL EC-TEN	640,651	182,702	2,868,018	1,149,946	-71	-60
BELGIUM-LUX	---	13,400	108,836	14,046	***	-87
FRANCE	---	8,943	40,276	26,616	***	-34
GERMANY, FED. REP	42,450	137,266	758,809	580,594	+223	-23
NETHERLANDS	484,579	---	1,727,184	458,851	-100	-73
UNITED KINGDOM	113,622	23,093	232,913	69,839	-80	-70
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	23,680	37,099	94,720	90,773	+57	-4
NORWAY	23,680	---	71,040	40,350	-100	-43
SWEDEN	931	15,263	2,871	23,841	***	+730
OTHER	7,057	18,291	166,515	74,638	+159	-55
TOTAL EUROPE	695,999	253,355	3,203,164	1,379,548	-64	-57
LATIN AMERICA	1,660	5,682	53,369	81,809	+242	+53
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	7,498	552	38,260	31,158	-93	-19
HONG KONG	7,157	---	7,157	4,424	-100	-38
JAPAN	854,600	692,204	3,020,646	2,509,031	-19	-17
OTHER COUNTRIES	42,288	6,634	115,490	39,858	-84	-65
WORLD TOTAL	1,922,439	1,164,707	8,523,485	5,407,123	-39	-37
POTATO FLAKES AND GRANULES (OCT 1)						
CANADA	38	39	390	354	+3	-9
TOTAL EC-TEN	556	440	1,885	2,471	-21	+31
DENMARK	---	[illegible]	36	27	***	-25
FRANCE	254	---	254	18	-100	-93
GERMANY, FED. REP	76	18	411	461	-76	+12
GREECE	---	---	1	---	---	-100
IRELAND	18	18	129	73	---	-44
NETHERLANDS	---	18	38	174	***	+358
UNITED KINGDOM	208	377	1,015	1,718	+81	+69
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	200	90	680	488	-55	-28
SWEDEN	294	54	944	934	-82	-1
OTHER	138	36	651	416	-74	-36
TOTAL EUROPE	[illegible],188	620	[illegible],159	[illegible],309	-48	+4
LATIN AMERICA	221	26	425	260	-88	-39
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	13	---	51	15	-98	-71
HONG KONG	9	---	36	7	-100	-80
JAPAN	2,315	945	11,137	6,233	-59	-44
OTHER COUNTRIES	53	59	900	665	+12	-26
WORLD TOTAL	3,837	1,690	17,099	11,843	-56	-31
OTHER DEHYDRATED POTATOES...						
CANADA	265	225	1,393	1,587	-15	+14
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	43	13	277	***	***
DENMARK	---	---	---	---	---	-100
IRELAND	---	---	---	158	---	***
ITALY	---	---	---	1	---	***
NETHERLANDS	---	---	1	1	---	-11
UNITED KINGDOM	---	43	12	117	***	+872
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	---	---	[illegible]	---	---	-100
OTHER	---	2	3	[illegible]	***	+38
TOTAL EUROPE	---	45	19	281	***	***
LATIN AMERICA	27	---	353	46	-100	-87
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	1	---	9	6	-100	-38
HONG KONG	---	---	---	7	---	***
JAPAN	39	[illegible]	115	118	-29	+2
OTHER COUNTRIES	23	18	184	264	-22	+43
WORLD TOTAL	353	315	2,073	2,308	-11	+11

JUNE 1983 HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL [redacted] DIVISION, FAS/USDA

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
APRIL AND SEASON-APRIL 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	APRIL 1982	APRIL 1983	SEASON-APRIL 1982	SEASON-APRIL 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 APR	CHANGE FROM 1982 SEAS-APR
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
ORANGE OIL (NOV 1)						
CANADA	3	---	21	15	-100	-30
TOTAL EC-TEN	76	186	490	484	+145	-1
BELGIUM-LUX	---	6	2	15	***	+798
DENMARK	10	---	26	7	-97	-74
FRANCE	22	4	85	46	-84	-45
GERMANY, FED. REP.	8	26	143	117	+238	-18
GREECE	---	---	---	2	---	***
IRELAND	---	---	11	3	---	-77
ITALY	---	7	5	14	***	+184
NETHERLANDS	35	138	174	255	+292	+47
UNITED KINGDOM	---	4	45	25	***	-44
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	1	2	---	+44
SWEDEN	---	---	2	1	---	-34
OTHER	59	26	269	67	-56	-75
TOTAL EUROPE	135	212	762	554	+57	-27
LATIN AMERICA	11	44	55	205	+290	+271
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	---	---	---	2	---	***
HONG KONG	---	22	94	55	***	-41
JAPAN	21	48	1,208	253	+124	-79
OTHER COUNTRIES	21	11	92	60	-50	-35
WORLD TOTAL	193	337	2,232	1,144	+75	-49
LEMON OIL (NOV 1)						
CANADA	1	---	25	3	-66	-87
TOTAL EC-TEN	15	9	140	120	-42	-14
BELGIUM-LUX	---	1	15	11	***	-28
DENMARK	---	1	---	1	+948	+25
FRANCE	6	4	37	10	-37	-74
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	2	8	4	***	-49
GREECE	---	---	---	---	---	-100
IRELAND	9	---	25	4	-100	-84
ITALY	---	---	---	---	-100	-20
NETHERLANDS	---	2	15	4	***	-76
UNITED KINGDOM	1	---	39	87	-100	+125
OTHER EUROPE						
OTHER	4	2	10	10	-42	-6
TOTAL EUROPE	19	11	150	130	-42	-13
LATIN AMERICA	---	---	1	17	+661	***
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	---	---	1	---	***	-32
HONG KONG	---	---	---	---	---	***
JAPAN	4	7	31	36	+93	+14
OTHER COUNTRIES	11	4	27	8	-66	-71
WORLD TOTAL	35	22	236	195	-35	-18
HOPS (SEPT 1)						
CANADA	70	---	2,017	1,624	-100	-20
TOTAL EC-TEN	200	404	2,647	1,087	+102	-59
DENMARK	---	---	18	1	---	-94
FRANCE	---	---	---	1	---	***
GERMANY, FED. REP.	200	401	2,246	979	+101	-56
IRELAND	---	---	37	10	---	-73
ITALY	---	---	---	---	---	***
NETHERLANDS	---	---	205	6	---	-97
UNITED KINGDOM	---	3	141	90	***	-36
OTHER EUROPE						
OTHER	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE	200	404	2,647	1,087	+102	-59
LATIN AMERICA	97	342	1,618	2,494	+253	+54
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	---	---	8	107	---	***
JAPAN	---	---	531	358	---	-32
OTHER COUNTRIES	7	15	1,502	703	+111	-53
WORLD TOTAL	374	761	8,322	6,374	+103	-23

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
APRIL AND SEASON-APRIL 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	APRIL 1982	APRIL 1983	SEASON-APRIL 1982	SEASON-APRIL 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 APR	CHANGE FROM 1982 SEAS-APR
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
HOPS EXTRACT (SEPT 1)						
CANADA	14	1	17	62	-90	+258
TOTAL EC-TEN	42	21	347	342	-49	-1
BELGIUM-LUX	7	---	34	47	-100	+37
DENMARK	---	---	1	---	---	-62
FRANCE	---	---	10	4	---	-59
GERMANY, FED. REP.	32	3	85	106	-91	+24
GREECE	---	---	1	---	-100	-79
IRELAND	---	---	68	53	---	-22
NETHERLANDS	2	18	97	120	+807	+23
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	50	12	---	-77
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	---	---	1	---	---	-100
OTHER	12	---	30	50	-100	+65
TOTAL EUROPE	54	21	378	392	-61	+4
LATIN AMERICA	64	87	1,281	1,034	+36	-19
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	---	7	14	38	***	+162
JAPAN	---	---	7	---	---	-100
OTHER COUNTRIES	27	35	351	153	+29	-56
WORLD TOTAL	158	151	2,049	1,679	-4	-18
ONIONS, FRESH (OCT 1)						
CANADA	3,278	4,622	31,061	25,699	+41	-17
TOTAL EC-TEN	429	842	849	1,802	+96	+112
FRANCE	53	---	53	---	-100	-100
GERMANY, FED. REP.	53	---	53	38	-100	-28
GREECE	---	---	31	---	---	-100
IRELAND	---	20	---	20	***	***
NETHERLANDS	109	71	126	71	-35	-43
UNITED KINGDOM	213	750	586	1,673	+252	+185
OTHER EUROPE						
OTHER	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE	429	842	849	1,802	+96	+112
LATIN AMERICA	54	26	7,117	1,852	-52	-74
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	211	22	1,360	721	-89	-47
HONG KONG	---	39	729	2,781	***	+281
JAPAN	1	23	78,677	3,046	***	-96
OTHER COUNTRIES	76	36	2,652	1,283	-52	-52
WORLD TOTAL	4,050	5,611	122,447	37,184	+39	-70
FRENCH FRIES, FROZ (OCT 1)						
CANADA	---	25	35	25	***	-27
TOTAL EC-TEN	158	---	229	1	-100	-99
NETHERLANDS	---	---	---	1	---	***
UNITED KINGDOM	158	---	229	---	-100	-100
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	14	---	---	-100
SWEDEN	---	29	8	118	***	***
OTHER	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE	158	29	250	119	-81	-52
LATIN AMERICA	54	---	753	506	-100	-33
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	131	97	1,077	1,138	-26	+6
HONG KONG	240	319	1,564	2,280	+33	+46
JAPAN	3,164	2,921	19,016	20,804	-8	+9
OTHER COUNTRIES	263	417	1,634	1,934	+58	+18
WORLD TOTAL	4,010	3,808	24,328	26,807	-5	+10
POTATOES, FRESH (OCT 1)						
CANADA	8,605	5,898	25,003	20,188	-31	-19
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	2	24	2	***	-92
FRANCE	---	1	---	1	***	***
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	1	---	1	***	***
GREECE	---	---	6	---	---	-100
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	18	---	---	-100
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	34	84	172	238	+150	+38
OTHER	---	---	---	38	---	***
TOTAL EUROPE	34	86	196	277	+155	+41
LATIN AMERICA	865	30	8,306	394	-97	-95
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	266	269	1,874	1,838	+1	-2
HONG KONG	3	7	49	88	+100	+79
OTHER COUNTRIES	74	25	595	395	-65	-34
WORLD TOTAL	9,847	6,315	36,023	23,180	-36	-36

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, APRIL AND SEASON-APRIL 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	APRIL 1982	APRIL 1983	SEASON- APRIL 1982	SEASON- APRIL 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 APR	CHANGE FROM 1982 BOS-APR
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
GARLIC DEHYDRATED (JAN 1)						
CANADA	144	86	298	223	-40	-25
TOTAL EC-TEN	104	48	175	198	-54	+13
BELGIUM-LUX	---	1	1	3	***	+210
DENMARK	2	---	2	1	-100	-9
FRANCE	7	12	7	14	+71	+93
GERMANY, FED. REP.	12	20	39	43	+64	+12
IRELAND	1	---	1	2	-100	+200
ITALY	---	---	2	2	---	---
NETHERLANDS	60	---	62	113	-100	+83
UNITED KINGDOM	22	15	63	21	-33	-67
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	3	---	4	14	-100	+294
NORWAY	---	---	---	1	---	***
SWEDEN	---	1	8	14	***	+67
OTHER	13	11	25	29	-16	+13
TOTAL EUROPE	120	61	212	255	-50	+20
LATIN AMERICA	33	1	270	61	-97	-77
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	---	3	92	4	***	-96
JAPAN	16	6	24	19	-60	-20
OTHER COUNTRIES	12	17	113	132	+39	+16
WORLD TOTAL	325	174	1,010	694	-46	-31
ONIONS, DEHYDRATED (JAN 1)						
CANADA	225	189	843	628	-16	-26
TOTAL EC-TEN	363	602	1,787	2,137	+66	+20
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	24	8	---	-67
DENMARK	12	19	29	61	+61	+110
FRANCE	1	33	27	105	***	+294
GERMANY, FED. REP.	106	215	511	705	+103	+38
GREECE	---	---	5	6	---	+20
IRELAND	17	13	56	65	-26	+17
ITALY	19	21	34	39	+11	+15
NETHERLANDS	28	29	150	227	+2	+51
UNITED KINGDOM	180	273	951	921	+51	-3
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	17	---	27	96	-100	+254
NORWAY	33	7	128	86	-79	-33
SWEDEN	32	44	173	269	+38	+56
OTHER	110	136	382	566	+23	+48
TOTAL EUROPE	555	789	2,498	3,154	+42	+26
LATIN AMERICA	21	5	68	77	-74	+12
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	4	50	7	99	***	***
HONG KONG	---	---	---	---	---	-100
JAPAN	202	51	521	454	-75	-13
OTHER COUNTRIES	58	142	432	497	+144	+15
WORLD TOTAL	1,066	1,227	4,369	4,909	+15	+12
WINES, FROM FRESH GRAPES JAN	(IN GALLONS)					
CANADA	353,509	297,081	1,516,554	1,262,987	-16	-17
TOTAL EC-TEN	177,677	127,547	468,625	423,352	-28	-10
BELGIUM-LUX	3,650	43,423	8,409	77,555	***	+822
DENMARK	1,392	2,691	47,517	4,224	+93	-91
FRANCE	4,741	633	11,297	12,094	-87	+7
GERMANY, FED. REP.	18,105	9,608	45,625	44,613	-47	-2
IRELAND	---	---	2,719	5,985	---	+120
ITALY	---	---	1,651	---	---	-100
NETHERLANDS	7,585	1,632	19,984	7,392	-78	-63
UNITED KINGDOM	142,204	69,560	331,423	271,489	-51	-18
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	475	---	---	-100
NORWAY	---	---	1,050	624	---	-41
SWEDEN	409	12,481	5,676	14,911	***	+163
OTHER	7,358	7,357	74,929	29,041	---	-61
TOTAL EUROPE	185,444	147,385	550,755	467,928	-21	-15
LATIN AMERICA	63,830	19,901	200,637	102,322	-69	-49
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	71,824	62,965	284,705	268,536	-12	-6
HONG KONG	6,098	7,291	25,321	29,746	+20	+17
JAPAN	41,100	35,149	101,096	115,914	-14	+15
OTHER COUNTRIES	21,935	10,787	89,613	83,417	-51	-7
WORLD TOTAL	743,740	580,559	2,768,681	2,330,850	-22	-16

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